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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,468	11/07/2006	Hartmut Stenzel	2037.4	7417
7590 Hammer & Hanf Suite G 3125 Springbank Lane Charlotte, NC 28226		08/28/2007	EXAMINER VO, HAI	
			ART UNIT 1771	PAPER NUMBER PAPER
		MAIL DATE 08/28/2007	DELIVERY MODE PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/560,468	Applicant(s) STENZEL ET AL.
	Examiner Hai Vo	Art Unit 1771

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2006.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) 18-33 is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/0250) _____
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/5/2006

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

Election/Restrictions

1. Restriction is required under 35 U.S.C. 121 and 372.

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.499, applicant is required, in reply to this action, to elect a single invention to which the claims must be restricted.

Group I, claim(s) 1-17, drawn to a carrier.

Group II, claim(s) 18-33, drawn to a method of making and using a carrier.

The inventions listed as Groups I-II do not relate to a single general inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: Claim 1 is anticipated or obvious over Bretz et al (US 6,300,468). As the recited structure does not make a contribution over the prior art, unity of invention is lacking and restriction is appropriate.

During a telephone conversation with Robert H. Hammer III on 08/20/2007 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-17. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action. Claims 18-33 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4, 12, and 14-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Bretz et al (US 6,300,468). The term “whereby” is not a positive limitation and preferably changed to “wherein” in accordance with US Patent Practice. Note that the claims do not require an aqueous media be part of the carrier, any limitations associated with an aqueous media are found irrelevant to the article claims. Bretz teaches a support catalyst produced by impregnating the porous polymer beads with a catalytic compound which is fixed in or on the support (column 4, lines 25-30). Likewise, the support catalyst comprises a plurality of porous polymer beads, each having a particle size of 10 to 1500 microns and the pores with a pore size smaller than 10 microns (column 3, lines 55-67). The porous polymer beads are from polypropylene (column 3, lines 35-37). The porous polymer beads are coated or impregnated with

surfactants (column 3, lines 43-50). It appears that Bretz meets all the structural limitations as required by the claims; a carrier comprising a plurality of particles, the particles made of a porous hydrophobic polymer substrate wherein the particles have a mean particle size between 10 to 1500 microns; the pores with a pore size smaller than 10 microns and a pore volume from 0.1 cm³/g to 3 cm³/g. The porous polymer beads are from polypropylene. The porous polymer beads are coated or impregnated with surfactants. Therefore, it is the examiner's position that the loadability with water would be inherently present as the same material has like property. It seems from the claim, if one meets the structure recited, the properties must be met or Applicant's claim is incomplete. This is in line with *In re Spada*, 15 USPQ 2d 1655 (1990) which holds that products of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties. Accordingly, Bretz anticipates or strongly suggest the claimed subject matter.

5. Claims 1-5, 9-14, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Tabaksblat et al (US 6,051,618). Tabaksblat teaches a particulate carrier comprising a plurality of porous polyolefin particles (column 4, lines 60-65). The porous polyolefin particles have a particle size of 2 to 3 mm, porosity of 0.99 cm³/g and a pore size between 0.6 to 2.2 microns (example 1). The porous polyolefin particles contain surfactants in an amount up to 5% by weight (column 4, lines 65-67). The surfactant includes fatty polyglycol ethers, fatty alcohol sulfonates, alkyl ammonium compounds. Since the surfactant is mixed with a polyolefin solution, the polyolefin particle would be

hydrophilized over essentially its entire surface wherein the entire surface comprises the outer surface and the surface of its pores. It appears that Tabaksblat meets all the structural limitations as required by the claims; a carrier comprising a plurality of a particles, the particles made of a porous hydrophobic polymer substrate wherein the particles have a mean particle size, a pore size and porosity within the claimed ranges. The porous polymer particles are from polypropylene. Therefore, it is the examiner's position that the loadability with water would be inherently present as the same material has like property. It seems from the claim, if one meets the structure recited, the properties must be met or Applicant's claim is incomplete. This is in line with *In re Spada*, 15 USPQ 2d 1655 (1990) which holds that products of identical chemical composition can not have mutually exclusive properties. Accordingly, Tabaksblat anticipates or strongly suggest the claimed subject matter.

6. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabaksblat et al (US 6,051,618). Tabaksblat does not disclose the porous polyolefin particles having a pore size ranging from 5 to 100 microns. However, Tabaksblat teaches that the pore size can be regulated by his process (column 1, lines 60-65). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the porous polyolefin particles having a pore size instantly claimed as dependent upon the end use of the products. This is in line with *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233 which holds discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art.

7. Claims 6-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tabaksblat et al (US 6,051,618) as applied to claims 1 above, further in view of Cohen et al (US 4,229,547). Tabaksblat does not specifically disclose the non-ionic surfactant comprising fatty acid glycerides and having an HBL value of 10 to 15. Cohen, however, teaches the use of the non-ionic surfactant including fatty acid glycerides and having an HBL value of 10 to 17 to impart high porosity to substantially uniform spherical particles of polymer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the non-ionic surfactant including fatty acid glycerides and having an HBL value of 10 to 17 motivated by the desire to impart high porosity to substantially uniform spherical particles of polymer.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai Vo whose telephone number is (571) 272-1485. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, from 9:00 to 6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (571) 272-1478. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 1771

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

HV

/Hai Vo/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1771